

CRAWFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.
SHERIFF.....J. F. Hull.
CLERK.....O. J. Hull.
JUDGE.....Wm. Putnam.
ATTORNEY.....A. M. F. Davis.
CLERK OF PROBATE.....A. Taylor.
CLERK OF COURT.....M. J. Connine.
SHERIFF.....M. E. Britt.
CLERK.....W. H. Haynes.
SUPERVISOR.....W. H. Haynes.
Grove Township.....W. C. Johnson.
North Branch.....Dr. S. Revell.
Haver Creek.....W. H. James.
Maple Forest.....J. J. Coventry.
Grayling.....M. J. Connine.
Fredericville.....M. B. Dille.
Stell.....L. B. Fletcher.
Tenter Plains.....Wm. Woodburn.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.
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THE AVALANCHE, REPUBLICAN.
Published every Thursday, at Grayling, Mich. by
O. PALMER,
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
FOR ONE YEAR.....\$1.00.
FOR SIX MONTHS......75.
FOR THREE MONTHS......50.
Who Want's

W. M. WOODWORTH,
Physician and Surgeon,
GRAYLING, MICH.
U. S. Examining Surgeon for Pensions.
Graduate of University of Mich. 1853.
Office with J. M. Finn.
Residence with A. J. Rose.
Office hours 9 to 12 a. m. 6 to 9 p. m.

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Att'y at Law, GRAYLING, MICH.
Attorney at Law,
GRAYLING, MICH.
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Contracts, Mortgages, etc., etc.

A. H. SWARTHOUT,
Counselor and Solicitor,
REAL ESTATE AND INS. AGENT.
Special facilities for making collections in any part of the Union.
Conveyancing a Specialty.
GRAYLING, MICH.

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SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
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Notary Public,
FREDERICVILLE, MICH.
General conveying, deeds, mortgages, contracts, etc., promptly attended to. Office at residence.

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COUNTY SURVEYOR
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.
Surveying in all of its branches, including leveling, promptly attended to.
GRAYLING, MICH.

Pioneer East and West Line
Through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.
240 Miles Shorter and 12 hours quicker than any other line between Detroit, Southern Michigan, and all Points East and Southeast and the Iron and Copper Districts.

GOING EAST.
Leave Marquette 7:30 p. m. 9:00 a. m.
do " 10:41 p. m. 10:20 a. m.
do " 11:50 p. m. 11:30 a. m.
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GOING WEST.
Leave St. Ignace 7:30 p. m. 9:00 a. m.
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do " 3:20 p. m. 4:00 p. m.
do " 4:30 p. m. 5:10 p. m.

REST
not life is sleeping by, you dare before you die, something might and nothing will be left behind to conquer time. Get a week in your own town, \$5 out for free, no risk, everything new, capital not required; we will furnish you everything; many are making fortunes; ladies make as much as men, boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make \$200 per week, write for particulars to H. Hallatt & Co., Portland, Me.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
REAL ESTATE
Desirable Houses and Lots in Grayling for Sale. Also some Good Lands.
INSURANCE. Both Fire and Life Insurance. 111 million Capital represented. The best Life Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Come and get my rates.
MAIN J. CONNINE,
Att'y at Law, GRAYLING, MICH.

Boots & Shoes, Patent Medicines, Dry Goods
Pork, Hams, Shoulders, Lumbermen's Supplies, Immense Stock, Low Prices, EVERYTHING BOOMING, at

Wilson's New Store

Fredericville, Mich.

THE PROBLEM OF THE SANDS.
The question of the agricultural capabilities of our light, sandy soils is an important one in determining the future history of large portions of the northern counties in our peninsula. The question has been raised and earnestly discussed. What shall we apply to these soils so that we may produce good and paying crops of wheat, oats, corn and grass? What shall we use for manure for these unpromising plains? The labor and material for manuring a section, much more a township or a county, are not trifles. Indeed, when one sits down to count the cost, the expense is astounding.

In discussing this question, we seem to have taken it for granted that successful cultivation of these soils necessarily implies that they must be made to produce the same crops that other soils are now producing, that in satisfactory solution of the agricultural problem is reached till we know how to make and how to use the same as Bracon and Littleton. May it not be that we have been looking for salvation for the sands in the wrong direction? It seems to me that we ought first to ask: What crops are adapted to these sands in their present condition; and without the use of general manures? If we can find crops which will give remunerative returns from these very light sands in their present condition, we may introduce such changes by rotation of crops as will enable us to bring in other crops which we cannot now raise with any hope of profit. Any suggestion in this direction deserves the careful consideration of thoughtful citizens.

I wish to call the attention of farmers on light, sandy soils to the amber cane, or sorghum, as a plant full of promise in this direction. It is a plant that grows well on soils too light to produce a good or paying crop of corn, will withstand the effect of summer drought far better than corn, so that it will grow and ripen in circumstances where corn will burn up, and its value as a source of syrup and sugar, and as a forage crop, is only beginning to be appreciated. While sorghum will make a large and vigorous growth on heavy soil and those containing abundance of organic matter, the value of the sugar products from such soils is less than on sandy soils which are deficient in vegetable matter. The syrup made from amber cane raised on such light soils is lighter in color and superior in flavor to that made from cane raised on rich soils. The roots of the cane penetrate deeply in sandy soils, and it is thus able to withstand dry weather in summer much better than corn.

As a forage crop, it is of great promise, because it is very nutritious, and is eagerly consumed by stock of all kinds. It is found by some who have tried sorghum for fattening beef cattle that it has wonderful fattening properties, and that the quality of the beef is very superior. The sorghum must be fed cautiously at first, until cattle become used to it, on account of danger of their eating too freely of the material, causing scouring, etc. The seeds of cane are equal in value, pound for pound, to oats or corn.

a large outlay to determine this question, but ask as many as will to raise one or two square rods of sorghum, on various kinds of sandy soil and especially very light sands, and let me know the result at the end of the season or when the seeds are ripe. Let me know how many pounds of stalks grow on the square rod, and let me have two or three joints of the stalks for analysis, that I may determine its value for sugar-making, and I will publish the result of the whole inquiry, giving each one credit for his work.

I want the canes to be raised without manure, except the use of a small handful of wood ashes to each hill, or a tablespoonful of superphosphate to the hill. In the report I want it distinctly stated what manure, if any, was used.

The seed should be planted by June 1, if possible, in hills three feet apart each way, and four stalks left in each hill. Plant shallow, and cultivate the same as corn. When the stalks are ripe and the seeds black, cut off the head with a scythe one foot of the top of the stalk, and weigh the canes in this state.

If it can be shown that amber cane will make a good growth on these very light and unpromising soils; if we can raise a bushel in where grain fails, and if we can turn these grainless sands into bright crystals of sugar, we may sweeten the lot of the pioneer in more senses than one. Let each one contribute something to this end, and definitely settle, if we can, the possibilities of these unpromising soils.

Prof. R. C. Keule of the State Agricultural College in Lansing Republican

CURIOUS THINGS.
There is in Turin a tiny boat found of a single pearl, which form it assumes in swell and concavity. Its sail is of beaten gold, studded with diamonds, and the binnacle light at its prow is a perfect ruby. An emerald serves as its mast, and its stand is a slab of ivory. It weighs less than half an ounce. Its price is \$5,000.
There is a watch in a Swiss museum only three sixteenths of an inch in diameter inserted in the top of a pencil case. Its little dial not only indicates hours, minutes and seconds, but also days of the month. It is a relic of the times when watches were inserted in snuff boxes, shirt studs and finger rings. Some were fantastic—oval, octagonal, cruciform, or in the shape of pearls, tulips, etc.
In 1378 Mark Scalliot, a blacksmith of London, made "for exhibition and trial of skill one lock of iron, steel and brass, all of which, together with a pipe-key to it, weighed but one grain of gold. He also made a chain of gold, consisting of 43 links, and having fastened to this the before-mentioned lock and key, he put the chain about the neck of a deer, which drew them all with ease. All these together—lock and key, chain and deer—weighed only one grain and a half.
(Cicero's Northerners is said to have made 1100 dishes of turned ivory, all perfect and complete in every part, yet so thin and slender that all of them were included at once in a cup turned out of a pepper-corn of the common size. They were so small as to be almost invisible to the eye. They were presented to Pope Paul V.
Queen Victoria is in the possession of a curious needle. It was made at the celebrated needle manufactory at Redditch and represents the column of

Trajan in miniature. This well-known Roman column is adorned with numerous scenes in sculpture, which immortalize Trajan's heroic actions in war. On this diminutive needle scenes in the life of Queen Victoria are represented in relief, but so finely cut and so small that it requires a magnifying glass to see them. The Victoria needle can, moreover, be opened; it contains a number of needles of smaller size, which are equally adorned with scenes in relief.

A celebrated old manuscript, waxy and yellowed with age, is being brought to light by the most exquisite artist; containing in the hands 60 odd several figures, some engraved, others carved, and all to the admiration of those that behold them. It hath two keys, which open seven locks, including those various rarities contained therein: it was seven years a making, and valued by the author, the famous artist of Germany, at 1,500 pounds, and is now exposed to public view for England's satisfaction. To be seen at Bartholomew Fair, against the King's Head.

In 1601 a barrel was made at Steidburg, in Germany, which is composed of 112 solid beaus, 27 feet in length is 16 feet across the ends, and 18 feet through the center, and contains 800 hogheads, yet it was once drank out in eight days.

A carpet in the palace at Versailles, France, was 62 years in manufacture at the Gobelins, the whole border wrought with rich garlands of flowers, embracing all the roses known in France.
The most epicurean eater on record, probably, is mentioned by a French physician in a late work on medical science. He was a soldier in the French army. At 17 years of age, when he weighed but 100 pounds, he could eat 24 pound of beef in so many hours. He was allowed quadruple rations in the army, besides pickings and waste meat. He was once observed to eat a whole 'car', except the bones, raw; and he was fond of serpents and eels, swallowing them whole. In the presence of some officers he swallowed 30 lbs of liver and lights at one sitting. He once fell under suspicion of having eaten a child 11 months old. After his death his stomach was found in a very diseased condition. Strange to say, he was a man of mild manners and gentle appearance.

The Rev. L. J. Knapp of Paterson, N. J., was a sufferer in the reign of Tibullus Caesar, who died A. D. 37. It was under him that Christ was put to death. He was the second Emperor of Rome. This is the "penny" of which Christ said: "Show me a penny" (denarius).

The great sandstone anvil of the mound builders is in possession of the Cincinnati society of natural history. It was found about two miles above Ironton, Mo., by Dr. H. H. Hill, a successful collector of American relics. This anvil is composed of very sharp grit, contains over 100 depressions, weighs about 500 pounds, and measures 8 feet 8 inches at its greatest circumference.

The Mongols ascertained the number of enemies slain by cutting off the right ear of each of the dead. In 1239 they collected 270,000 of these from the plains of Russia, and after the battle of Leignitz, in 1241, filled with right ears 12 enormous sacks.

Over a hundred years ago the inn of an English village was noted for a character called "Old Boots." His work was to clean boots. He had a curious face. His nose, extending an inch and a half beyond his lips, curved downward until it met his chin, which ran out straight. When guests gave him a piece of money he received it on his chin and held it fast there with his nose till he put it in his money box. He had a habit of rubbing the tip of his nose with his chin, and used to say that if he let his beard grow it would bury his nose.

A colored divine held forth at the school house in this city one evening last week. We were unable to be present, but hear his discourse well spoken of. The Rev. gentleman made a short call at the AVALANCHE office the following day, wanted to know of our devil if we printed a paper here, and on being answered by the affirmative by that worthy individual, his next inquiry was whether it was a "religious or secular paper." The devil, with a most benign smile illuminating his ugly countenance, politely informed him that it was neither the one nor the other, but that it was a "Simon pure black" Republican sheet. (The innocency profusely illustrated.) The Rev. Sir then took upon himself the task of informing our ignorant and utterly mischievous devil that "down our way it a paper is not a religious

paper, it must necessarily be a secular paper," and immediately departed, evidently commencing to himself that if all devils are as ignorant as the AVALANCHE devil no wonder the world is so full of devils and may the devil take the "hindermost devil" and may he be that tall AVALANCHE devil. So note it be!

DEATHS.
On Tuesday, May 22, 1883, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Turner.
On Wednesday, May 23, 1883, Minnie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Mickelson.
On Thursday, May 24, 1883, Mrs. Chas. H. Turner.
On Sunday, May 27, 1883, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Runge.

FOR SALE.
A good new milch cow. For particulars, inquire of Philip Mosher, Jr., this city.

OH, SAY!
LOOK HERE!
I have on sale the following novelties. Read the list over and see if I haven't something that you want:

PICTURE FRAMES.
A very neat ebony-finished white-lined frame. Sizes, 8x10 and 10x14. Prices, 25c and 35c, with backs.

PATCHING PLATE.
Mends tinware, brass, copper, lead, and iron of all kinds. Does it quickly and well. One plate will do the work that a tinmith would charge you \$12 or \$15 for. Price, 25c per plate.

The Ladies' Sewing Companion.
Keeps things in their places. Holds two thimbles, every emery cushion for needles and pins, four spoons of thread, and a pair of shears. A very pretty and useful ornament. Price 25c.

LONDON CEMENT.
It is a cement that is three times as strong as the best Portland cement, and in mending articles that get broken, such as furniture, china, glassware, crockery, porcelain, marble, ivory, brass, iron, leather, etc., its usefulness recommends it to every economical household. Price 25c per bottle.

Lead Pencils.
A good cedar pencil, the best of lead. Always retained at its best. I sell them with rubber tips, 3c; without, 2c.

C. E. STRUNK,
AVALANCHE OFFICE,
Grayling, Mich.

STRONG FACTS!
A great many people are asking what particular troubles Brown's Iron Bitters is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, and all similar diseases.

Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.

A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.
Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1880.
My health was much shattered by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to get to my daily household duties. I am now using the bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all.

Kidney Disease Cured.
Christiansburg, Va., 1881.
Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results.

Heart Disease.
Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa.
After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used the bottle and never found anything that gave me so much relief.

Be sure and get the Genuine.

Michigan Central Railroad.
SAGINAW DIVISION.

Time Table---Jan 1, 1882.

NORTHWARD.		
STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.
Chicago, Leave.	9:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Jackson.	7:00 a. m.	4:15 p. m.
Rivera Junction.	7:25 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Holt.	7:55 a. m.	5:10 p. m.
Lansing.	8:07 a. m.	5:22 p. m.
North Lansing.	8:20 a. m.	5:35 p. m.
D. & M. Crossing.	8:25 a. m.	5:40 p. m.
Jowess.	9:23 a. m.	6:38 p. m.
Chesaning.	10:00 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
St. Charles.	10:15 a. m.	7:45 p. m.
Paines.	10:40 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Saginaw City.	10:55 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
North-Saginaw.	11:05 a. m.	8:35 p. m.
E. & P. M. Cross.	11:10 a. m.	8:40 p. m.
West Bay City.	11:45 a. m.	9:12 p. m.
Bay City, Arrive.	11:55 a. m.	9:20 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.		
STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.
Bay City, Leave.	7:00 a. m.	6:25 p. m.
West Bay City.	7:05 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Zilwaukee.	7:35 a. m.	6:55 p. m.
D. & M. Crossing.	7:45 a. m.	6:15 p. m.
North-Saginaw.	7:45 a. m.	6:20 p. m.
Saginaw City.	7:55 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Paines.	8:10 a. m.	6:45 p. m.
St. Charles.	8:30 a. m.	7:10 p. m.
Chesaning.	8:45 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Jowess.	9:20 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
D. & M. Crossing.	9:25 a. m.	8:05 p. m.
North Lansing.	10:20 a. m.	9:20 p. m.
Lansing.	10:25 a. m.	9:25 p. m.
Holt.	10:35 a. m.	9:38 p. m.
Jackson.	10:50 a. m.	9:50 p. m.
Rivera Junction.	11:20 a. m.	10:20 p. m.
Jackson.	11:45 a. m.	10:45 p. m.
Chicago, Arrive.	7:40 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

All trains on Saginaw Division daily except Sundays. Connecting trains leave Chicago 9 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 4 p. m. daily except Saturdays. Wagner Sleeping Cars on night trains.

MACKINAW DIVISION.

NORTHWARD.		
STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp.
Bay City, Leave.	8:00 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
W. Bay City.	8:20 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
Keweenaw.	8:40 a. m.	8:40 a. m.
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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

FOR MY OWN MONUMENT.

An doctor gave a syllable by way of prevention,
Nati, alive and in health, of his tombstone.
For doctors are wise, and his plans intelligent
May happily be never fulfilled by his heir.

Then, take Matt's word for it, the sculptor is
paid.
That the figure in stone, may believe your own
eyes.

Yet credit but lightly what more may be said,
For we flatter ourselves, and teach marble to lie.

Tot counting as far as to fifty years,
The virtues and vices are no other than ours;
High hopes he conceived, and he smothered
his fears.

In a life-part-colored, half pleasant, half care,
Not to business a drudge, nor to fashion a slave,
He sought to make interest and freedom agree;
In public employments, industries and care,
And alone with his friends, loved long many
was he.

Now in equanimity, now humbly on foot,
Both fortune he tried, but to neither would
toss; and when the wheel turned
about.

He found riches had wings and know man was
but dust.

This verse, little polished, though mighty
strong.

See whether this poet has merit to show;
It says that his riches could be his hero.

And on mortal yet knows, too, if this may be
true.

Flower robbers there are that infect the highway,
So that may be killed and his bones never
found.

False witnesses at court and fierce tempests at
sea.

So Matt may yet chance to be hanged or be
drowned.

If his bones lie in earth, roll in sea, fly in air,
To fate we must yield, and the thing is the
same.

And if passing them stay him a while or a day,
He does not yet, neither, he kind to his
fame.

LITTLE DOLLY.

One of the loveliest spots in the world
is a nook by the old saw-mill on the
Ashuelot river. Grand old trees in-
terlace their branches overhead, and the
rocks are covered with a soft carpet of
moss and flowers. One side of the mill
is built against an enormous rock that
rises out of the water to within a few
feet of the roof.

The bark of the mill on which the
wheel is placed is covered with a
wonderful vine, as old as the mill itself;
this vine clings tightly to the worn gray
stones above the wheel, and is kept
fresh and green by the spray. It com-
pletely covers the upper part of the
wall, concealing with a curtain of leaves
and tendrils a small window under the
eaves.

One sunny morning Dolly Wild and
her brother Will came down to the old
mill and peeped into the open door.
The great saw was in motion, filling the
building with a queer humming sound
as if a colony of giant bees had taken
up their abode in the place.

The sawyer turned as his shadows
fell across the floor, and said, with a
smile: "Well, Dolly, where are you
going this morning?"

"To fish behind the mill," replied
Dolly.

"Ever catch any?" inquired the man.

"No, sir," answered Dolly, scraping
up the sawdust with the toe of her shoe,
"but Will does sometimes."

"That's the way, it is," said the
sawyer, looking at Will as he laughed.
Then, turning to Dolly, he inquired:
"Was that you talking on the plank
over the race the other day?"

"Yes, sir," answered Dolly. "But
how did you know? I did not think
you could see the plank from this side
of the mill."

"There," said the sawyer, pointing up
to the small window under the roof,
through which long tendrils of the vine
had grown and were stretching out
toward the beams; "I was up there
trying to catch a white owl. The vine's
fall of the pecky timber. Now, see
here, Dolly, that plank is an awful
dangerous place; it's right over the
race, and if you should slip when the
mill's running nothing short of a
miracle could save you from being
crushed up against the wheel. It's full
a quarter of a mile around over the
beams, and a body might scream till
they were black in the face before I
heard them, unless they stood right in
the door. So don't you try it again.
I shouldn't like to think of my wheel
crunching your little bones to flin-
ders."

"Well," answered Dolly, "I won't go
there again if you feel like that; but I
never fall."

"Neither does she," put in Will. "She
can climb and run and jump ten times
better than I can."

"There's a last time to most things,
remember that," answered the sawyer,
"and don't let her go there again."

Then he turned and resumed his work.

"Good-by," cried the children, and
started off pell-mell down the road and
over the bridge to their favorite haunts,
Dolly skipping and jumping from one
slippery stone to another as though she
were slowly with his basket and rod. The
sawyer's words had made him a little
thoughtful, and as he watched his sis-
ter's careless movements he called out:

"Dolly, do take care! I don't won-
der the fellows call you 'Wild Dolly.'"

"Do they?" said Dolly, stopping and
looking around. "Then I think they're
very mean. I never hurt them, I am
sure."

"Oh, they only do it for fun, so don't
be mad. But I wish you would take
care, and look where you are going.
You'll fall."

"Take care of yourself," answered
Dolly; "I am sure you need more than
I do."

"How cross you are to-day," replied
Will. "What's the matter, Dolly?"

"Nothing," said Dolly; "only I don't
want everybody saying, 'Take care,'
and calling me 'Wild Dolly,' and all
that."

"Very well," responded Will, soberly;
"only I don't want you to hurt your-
self."

"All right," said Dolly, smiling; "I'm
not angry."

By this time they had reached the
spot which they had chosen for a fish-
ing place. It was on the same bank of
the river, with the mill, and a few yards
above it. Above, a great beech tree
spread its arms far out over the stream,
and beneath, a flat rock arose out of
the water, making a most excellent
spot for fishing.

At this point the river, rushing by
perhaps for hundreds of years, has
worn a little circular basin or bay in
the hard rocks. Here the water was
very deep and still close in shore. You
could see down into the green depths
for many feet, and when the sun shone
directly upon it, you might now and
then catch a glimpse of a trout turning
his bright sides hither and thither.

Will said it was a sort of "resting-place"
for the fish before they took the plunge
through the race.

Twenty feet from the shore, however,
the river shot by like an arrow; a
branch or log floating upon it would
fairly seem to fly. A little beyond the
bay the whole current was compressed
into a great wooden trough or gutter,
called the "race." This gutter deliv-
ered the immense power of the stream
directly upon the paddles, or buckets,
of the wheel, causing it to fly around in
a continuous cloud of foam, with a
voice like thunder.

Just where the water poured out of
the race upon the wheel there was a
strong frame-work of plank which ran
across the race, close to the surface of
the swiftly running water, and very
near the wheel. The frame-work was
for the purpose of giving strength to
the gutter, and to prevent the water
from bursting it to pieces. Over this
plank Dolly had often walked without
the slightest fear, though it was always
wet and slippery, and a single misstep
must have surely dashed her to pieces
upon the wheel. The sawyer had for-
bidden her to cross it again, and though
she looked at it longingly, as she was
dressed up and down the banks while
Will was arranging his lines, she did
not mean to disobey.

At the other end of the race—that is
to say, farthest from the wheel and
nearest the fishing rock—was another
frame-work of different character. It
was called the "gate," and was used
for the purpose of shutting the water
out of the race, when the gate was
shut, no water could get into the race;
what was already in it would run out,
and the wheel would stop.

This gate was simply a square of thick
plank, bolted together, of the exact
size of the race trough, so that when
down it would exactly close the end of
it. It was arranged to run up and
down in grooves made in two great
posts standing upright on each side of
the race. When the mill was in mo-
tion the gate was hauled to the top of
the posts by means of a rope running
over a pulley, and tied fast. When the
sawyer wished to stop his wheel, all he
had to do was to nudge his rope; the
gate would drop into the trough of its
own weight, and the water would be
shut off from the wheel.

After a while Dolly went back to
where Will was fishing. He seemed to
have very poor luck, for not a nibble
had yet rewarded his patience. Dolly
sat down beside him, and began to cut
up her bread into squares with her
knife.

"You'd better eat your bread," said
Will, contemptuously; "the fish won't
touch it."

"I'm sure they would like it better
than these nasty flies and bugs," said
Dolly; "I know I would."

"But you're not a trout, are you?"
asked Will. "How do you know what
fish like?"

"Well, they don't like your bugs,
that's plain," returned Dolly. "You
haven't had a bite for half an hour."

"That's because I've got an old grass-
hopper on my hook," said Will, "and
bait does no taste in him. Here, Dolly,
just watch my line, will you? I'm go-
ing to hunt up a cricket, a large fat one,
and then you'll see."

Will laid his rod upon the rock, and
began hunting along the bank for his
cricket. Dolly was sure her bread would
have been better bait, and she would
have liked to have drawn up the line
and put a morsel of it upon the hook.

But she knew Will would be angry, so
she watched the float bobbing upon the
water, until all of a sudden it gave a
great jerk, and sank out of sight.

"Will, Will," cried Dolly, excitedly,
"you've got a bite. Quick! quick! he's
running away with the rod!"

Will ran down the bank and sprang
forward to seize his rod. In his eager-
ness his foot slipped upon the wet rock,
and the next instant he fell forward
upon his face into the water. Before
he could make one effort to save him-
self he was caught in the eddy and whirled
round and round like a cork.

Dolly gave a piercing scream as she
saw his mishap. She stood panting on
the bank an instant as her brother was
drawn more and more swiftly toward
the center of the stream; then she flew
down the bank, and upon the plank
next the wheel.

"They told me not to cross it," she
thought, "but I must. If Will is
drowned, I don't care whether I fall in
or not."

Will's basket had fallen in with him,
and, being lighter than he, had been
drawn into the current first, and was
swept down toward her like a rocket.

It passed beneath her feet, struck the
wheel, and was dashed high in the air.
She nearly fainted as she thought that
this was what must happen to Will.

Not two minutes after his fall Will's
body came driving down the race toward
her. She uttered another cry,
and crouched down, holding on to the
plank with one hand and extending the
other toward him. The brave girl
never thought that even if she could
catch her brother, the force of his
motion would be nearly certain to drag
her in with him.

On he came, striking now one side of
the race and then the other, until he
shot directly toward her. As he was
passing, she succeeded in catching him
by the hair with one hand, while she
clung to the frame-work with the other.

Of course her strength was not suffi-
cient to have held him up for a moment.
But the tug she gave him directed his
course toward the side of the race, and
the very instant he was about to be
flung upon the wheel his arm caught
in the frame-work upon which Dolly
stood, and he was wedged fast. The
water tugged and jerked at him, but
now its power only fastened him firmer
in the frame-work.

Dolly clasped her hands and looked
round for help. She sprang from the
plank and ran toward the mill. The
sawyer and his man were near the front
of the mill on an upper floor. She
screamed to them, but the saw was go-
ing, and they never heard her. She
thought of climbing the high bank and
running around to the front to alarm
them. But would there be time? Any
moment Will might be torn loose, and
then help would be too late.

As she ran wildly along the bank her
foot struck the rope which held the
gate in place. She stopped and looked
up at it. She knew that if the gate
were closed Will would be saved, be-
cause no more water could get into the
race, and the wheel must stop.

She caught hold of the rope and
tried her strength upon it. She could
not stir the gate; it took the strength of
the sawyer and his man to raise or lower
the heavy planks, and what could the
strength of one poor, half-fainting little
creature do with such a weight? If she
could untie the knot which held the
rope, the gate would drop of its own
accord. She tore at the knot until her
fingers were raw, but it would not be untied.

She arose and looked around again.
Will was still hanging in the frame-
work. Perhaps there would be time to
climb the hill and warn the sawyer.
She started at the top of her speed, but
suddenly turned aside with a cry of joy,
and sprang toward the flat rock where
they had been fishing. The knife with
which she had been cutting up her
bread still lay there; its gleam had
caught her eye. It was very sharp, and
she thought she might cut the rope
with it.

She seized it and ran back to the
gate. Stepping down she pressed the
blade against the tightly-strained rope
with all her might. There was a sharp
snapping sound, then the rope parted,
with a dull report, and the gate
splashed heavily into the water.

The knot of the parting rope had
struck Dolly, a violent blow, and her
cheek was cut open to the bone. But
she crawled to the edge of the race
and looked over. The gate was in
place, and the water was rapidly lower-
ing; already the wheel had stopped.
Will was saved!

The sudden stoppage of his saw had
astonished the sawyer, and Dolly saw
him thrust his head out of an upper
window.

"You vixen!" he cried, "what have
you been doing?"

"Sawing Will," said Dolly, faintly.
"He fell into the race, and I cut the
rope and let the gate fall. Oh, come
down and help him out, please!"

What with her cut and fright Dolly
was so weak that she could not move,
but lay upon the edge of the race, while
the sawyer and his man drew Will out
of his dangerous position. He was yet
insensible, and his arm was broken, but
he was alive and in no danger of dy-
ing.

Then Dolly, cried the sawyer, as
he came up carrying Will, "Jump up
and run ahead!"

Dolly rose and tried to do as he told
her, but she was so weak and sick that
she staggered and fell down again.

"Why, the poor darling is hurt, too!"
cried the sawyer to his man. "Lift her
up, Jim, and carry her into the mill."
Cheer up that's a brave girl, we'll have
you safe home in a jiffy."

"I don't mind," said Dolly, with a
faint smile. "I don't hurt much. I am
so glad Will is safe I don't feel any-
thing."

The two children were carried into
the mill. The sawyer then harnessed
his horse to the mill wagon, and, mak-
ing a soft bed of sawdust in the bottom
of it, laid Dolly and Will upon it and
carried them home.

Will was sick for many weeks, but
Dolly was out in a day or two. The
sawyer told everybody what had hap-
pened, and Dolly was very much aston-
ished by what people said of her. The
village paper had a long account of the
accident, in which it spoke of Dolly as
a "heroine" and an "unlucky woman."

Dolly could not understand why so sim-
ple a matter as doing your very utmost
to save the life of one you love should
be thought so wonderful.

Will never forgot what his sister had
done for him, and years afterward was
fond of telling the story of the old mill,
and of asserting that there never was
another such girl as his sister Dolly.

Harper's Young People.

THE CYCLONE.

Its Terrible Work of Devastation
in Illinois and Wisconsin.

Immense Destruction of Life and Prop-
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portions of Illinois and Wisconsin was
one of the most extensive and damaging
visitations of the kind ever experienced in
the Northwest. Its trail of desolation and death
is visible from Montgomery county, in Illi-
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over 200 miles. The storm seems to have
consisted of a series of funnel-shaped clouds,
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THE NEWS.

Intelligence by Wire from All the World.

FOREIGN.

—James Carey, the informant, was set at liberty in Dublin, and the police guard over his house was doubled. He intends to remain in Dublin, and will prosecute such of his tenants as have refused to pay rent since he became an approver. The Government will divide the rewards between the informers, and will send to foreign countries those who desire to quit Ireland.

—The Nationalist Unionists, that it cannot accept the latest proposition for a settlement of their differences.

—In revenge for the refusal of the wife of one of his partners to give social recognition to the new Mrs. Taylor, ex-Senator Taylor, of Denver, instituted legal proceedings against the partner for embezzlement. The trial of the case resulted in the partner's acquittal, and he will now bring suit against Taylor for malicious prosecution.

—The Denver Club, the principal social organization of the city, has expelled Taylor, alleging as the cause his marriage with a woman with whom the wives of members could not associate and still retain their self-respect.

—The majority of the native chiefs in the Sudan have submitted to the Egyptians, and it is asserted that the backbone of the Sudanese rebellion has been broken.

—Longfellow's memory is to be duly honored in London by the placing of his bust in Westminster Abbey. It will occupy a position between the tombs of Chaucer and Dryden.

—A report comes from St. Petersburg that previous to the departure of the Emperor for Moscow an explosion occurred under the Washington Hotel, in the first place in the second floor, but nobody was injured, the Emperor and Empress being in the dining room at the time.

—The entry of the Car and Carriage of Russia into Moscow, preliminary to the coronation ceremonies, occurred on the 23d of May, and was marked with great pomp, the procession embracing many royal personages and high dignitaries. The Car was escorted by the people along the line of the procession, and acknowledged the compliments graciously. There was no untoward event during the day.

—The agents of an American circus had succeeded in procuring in Rumania a sacred white elephant, which was to be placed on exhibition. Preparations had been made for its departure, but it died at Singapore.

—The English Derby was won by St. Blaise, with Highland Chief second and Galliard third. Only eleven horses started out of 220 starters. Such a brilliant Derby-day has not been known for years.

—Reports from Bosnia on the Black sea, say that the ground is covered with three feet of snow, and that the crops are probably entirely ruined. There will be great suffering.

—The Spanish Government and secret detectives discovered the existence of a secret anarchist society near Xeres, and have arrested thirty-four of the leaders.

—The police have seized the plant of the Kerry (Ireland) Sentinel and prevented the publication of that paper, which is the property of Harrington, the member of Parliament for Westmeath.

—The ceremony of blessing the imperial flag of Russia, which precedes the coronation of each new Czar, occurred at Moscow. A parade followed the heads of a crowd of people, singing hymns and playing music. The Czar sent a telegram to Emperor William, notifying him of his safe entry into Moscow. The latter in return telegraphed congratulations.

—The Swedish Arctic exploring vessel Sophia, with Svensson and other sailors, has sailed for Greenland.

—The French have begun operations in Madagascar by the occupation of a number of military posts erected contrary to the wishes of France and now hold the route to Tananariva, the capital.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

—Emmett Hewes, of Wilmington, Del., a dealer in lumber, has failed, with \$100,000 liabilities and \$40,000 assets.

—Theodore Davis & Co., ink manufacturers, of New York, have made an assignment, which preferences amounting to \$34,000.

—Over \$500,000 worth of the opening of the Great Railroad Exposition at Chicago. Mayor Harrison welcomed the visitors, and Hon. E. B. Washburn and others made speeches. The main building of the Exposition is given up to the smaller machinery on exhibition, while the south part of the building is devoted to electric lighting apparatus and such popular amusements as switches, signals and clocks. An electric railroad train of two coaches enters the building, carrying forty passengers each. The north part of the annex contains the products of mills and foundries, in the way of rails, boiler-plates, etc. Among the curiosities are the old Stephenson engine, the work of the inventor, and the Arabian No. 1, the first engine to do any service in the country.

PERSONAL.

—Lydia Pinkham, of proprietary medicine fame, has just died at Lynn, Mass., aged 61.

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CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

—J. O. Jones was executed at Lexington, Ga. The day previous he opened the veins of his arm with suicidal intent, and had lost a gallon of blood before he was discovered.

Henry Knight (colored) paid the extortion penalty at Waycross, Ga. Both men were murderers.

—An old feud between the Luster and Curley families, in St. Helena parish, La., led to the killing of Curley and Pierce on one side, and William Curley on the other. The father of the Lusters and a brother of Curley had previously fallen victims of the feud.

—Mrs. William Harpo, of Elgin, Ill., stabbed herself in the breast, pounded her head with an ax, and jumped into a cistern with suicidal intent. Cause, ill health.

—David Todd, son of Justice Todd, of the Supreme Court, and Joseph Levey, fought a barroom duel near New Orleans, the occasion for which was some articles published reflecting on the elder Todd.

—At Ludenville, Ohio, an insane woman threw two young children into a deep well, where they were drowned, and then took poison herself, from which she cannot recover.

—A messenger for the United States Express Company at Cleveland, Ohio, was robbed of two money-pouches supposed to contain about \$15,000.

—An unknown horse-thief was lynched at Overton, Nebraska.

—The county elections in Virginia show a decided falling off in the strength of the Republican or Mahone party, its candidates having been defeated in several counties where such a result was not even hoped for by the Democrats. Naamoud county, which gave the Mahone candidate 1,600 majority last year, now goes Anti-Mahone by 500 majority.

—Laboulaye, the well-known French jurist, writer and life Senator, is dead.

—At Vaux France, fifty houses were burned and several persons perished in the flames.

—John Rehan, correspondent of the Irish World, in West Clare, was arrested for calling a mail boy a spy and informer.

—The German Emperor has issued a decree assigning Nov. 10 and 11 next as the days for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the birth of Luther.

—Lieut. Col. Hays, of the Eighteenth Infantry, has withdrawn his resignation, and asks a court-martial to try the charges against him of neglecting his duties.

—During a heavy winter storm at Detroit, Wis., huge timbermen demolished many windows, and live fish fell in a business street, one of which weighed a pound.

—At Guadalupe, in the Sierra Madre, Gen. Crook's forces defeated the hostiles in an engagement, in which thirty Indians were killed. The Apaches fled, and Crook started in pursuit.

—The National Board of Health has been informed of twenty-two deaths from yellow fever at Havana for the week ended May 15, and the disease has made its appearance among the shipping at that port.

—A boiler explosion wrecked the steamer Pilot at Lakeview, Cal., upon which were twenty-five persons, of whom sixteen lost their lives.

—Fire destroyed property on Main street, Louisville, Ky., to the amount of \$50,000. At North Muskegon, Mich., a saw-mill was burned; loss, \$35,000. At Detroit, Mich., Hawley street did \$40,000 damages.

—Four legal hangings occurred in the South on Friday, May 27. At Richmond, Ark., George Young, a negro, was hanged for outraging a white woman. John Taylor, the murderer of Col. Ingraham, of Charleston, Ark., paid the price of his crime at that place. Jack Hinton was hanged at Helena, Ark., for murder, and Johannes Coleman (colored) suffered death for a similar offense at Bellevue, Bogota parish, La.

—Another hoop-snake has been discovered in this State, but strange to say the gentleman who saw it did not adhere to the conventional form.

—And you say that the snake did not roll after you," said a man when the hoop-snake man had concluded his recital.

—"No, he did not roll after me,"

—"You didn't jump behind a tree, then, just as the snake struck at you?"

—"No, sir."

—And the leaves on the tree did not wither and die within two hours?"

—"No."

—My friend, here is a \$20 gold piece. A man who can defy temptation, as you have done, and stick to the truth, should be rewarded."

—Arkansas Traveler.

—A favorite experiment among medical students is to open the abdominal vein of a frog and eject salt water into it until every drop of blood in the body is washed out. The animal hops around as lively as ever for two or three days; it begins to droop and finally dies in about a week. This must be an amazing lot of fun.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—No. 1, 1.10; No. 2, 1.05; No. 3, 1.00; No. 4, 95; No. 5, 90; No. 6, 85; No. 7, 80; No. 8, 75; No. 9, 70; No. 10, 65; No. 11, 60; No. 12, 55; No. 13, 50; No. 14, 45; No. 15, 40; No. 16, 35; No. 17, 30; No. 18, 25; No. 19, 20; No. 20, 15; No. 21, 10; No. 22, 5; No. 23, 0; No. 24, 0; No. 25, 0; No. 26, 0; No. 27, 0; No. 28, 0; No. 29, 0; No. 30, 0; No. 31, 0; No. 32, 0; No. 33, 0; No. 34, 0; No. 35, 0; No. 36, 0; No. 37, 0; No. 38, 0; No. 39, 0; No. 40, 0; No. 41, 0; No. 42, 0; No. 43, 0; No. 44, 0; No. 45, 0; No. 46, 0; No. 47, 0; No. 48, 0; No. 49, 0; No. 50, 0; No. 51, 0; No. 52, 0; No. 53, 0; No. 54, 0; No. 55, 0; No. 56, 0; No. 57, 0; No. 58, 0; No. 59, 0; No. 60, 0; No. 61, 0; No. 62, 0; No. 63, 0; No. 64, 0; No. 65, 0; No. 66, 0; No. 67, 0; No. 68, 0; No. 69, 0; No. 70, 0; No. 71, 0; No. 72, 0; No. 73, 0; No. 74, 0; No. 75, 0; No. 76, 0; No. 77, 0; No. 78, 0; No. 79, 0; No. 80, 0; No. 81, 0; No. 82, 0; No. 83, 0; No. 84, 0; No. 85, 0; No. 86, 0; No. 87, 0; No. 88, 0; No. 89, 0; 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THE AVALANCHE.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, May 31, 1883.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Now go for the graying.

See the New No. 7 American Sewing Machine at the P. O.

Our carpenters do not complain for the want of work.

Remember, Masters' Troubadours at the hall to-morrow evening.

Five weeks from yesterday will be the "Glorious Fourth."

Mr. N. Mickelson returned from the far West Saturday night.

School, miscellaneous and blank books at the P. O.

Mrs. Chas. P. Robinson has returned from a visit to friends in Chesaning.

To-morrow will be the first day of the summer months. Have we had Spring?

Gen. R. Clarke, advanced agent for Masters' Troubadours, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Jas. Ball returned from her visit to friends in Chesaning last Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Steckert were in the city last week, guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Hadley.

Howard Clifton's Concert Co. is billed to appear in this city on Saturday and Monday evenings.

Nicest thing out—

The new window-shade roller at the P. O.

The locomotive for the Portage Lake and Manistee R. R. has arrived at its destination and is on the track.

Mrs. H. Brown received, Monday, some very fine specimens of ores, sent by her husband, who is now in Duluth, Minn.

Next Sabbath, being the day on which Rev. Putnam discourses at Fredericville there, will be no services at the hall.

A new fence around the premises of Mrs. Watling, on Michigan avenue, adds materially to the looks of the place.

Mr. David London and family have gone to Portage Lake. We understand that David takes charge of Messrs. Salling, Hanson & Co.'s "lugs."

Wall paper—

Beautiful designs, ready trimmed, at the P. O.

The Board of Review, composed of Messrs. Connine, Finn and H. Mantz, were in session at the office of Supervisor Connine last Saturday.

Dunlap & Hovey, Fenton, Mich., say: "We do not hesitate to recommend Brown's Iron Bitters."

Old goods selling at cost to make room for new, at Mrs. Mitchell's.

Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Turner, of Ingham county, aged parents of Mr. Chas. H. Turner, departed for home Sunday night. They were here to be present at the last sad rites of Mrs. Turner.

C. E. Strunk, of the AVALANCHE office, has received another lot of those nice translucent lamp shades. Those in need of a shade should call and examine these before purchasing elsewhere. They are cheap and durable.

Mr. Joseph Fleure, Ludington, Mich., says: "I can recommend Brown's Iron Bitters; it restored my appetite and cured me when sick."

A full stock of undertakers' goods, including ladies' gentlemen and child, dress robes, cases and caskets, at Travers' furniture rooms.

We call especial attention to the article in another column from the pen of Prof. Kedzie on "The Problem of the Sand," and trust its suggestions may be followed by our citizens.

We hear it said that Mr. John Leece of Grove township, has as fine a field of wheat as one wishes to see, and that Mr. Thos. Lound, of the same town, has ditto on clover.

Mr. W. H. Obeare, who has been engaged in the manufacture of shingle at St. Belons during the past year, has on account of the inferior quality of the timber, removed his mill to Wolverine, where it is said the prospects are A. I. Success, Bro. Horton.

A lot of very fine views of some of our most prominent buildings and other-wise—the round house and turntable with locomotive thereon, Grayling House, Michigan Avenue, etc., etc., has been photographed by Mr. G. E. Baldwin of the portable gallery.

Choice Books—

Lots of new and beautiful goods at the P. O.

Our esteemed friend, H. C. McKinley, of the Otsego County Herald, accompanied by Mr. John Griffith, a native of the Keystone State, came down to Grayling last Saturday and took a trip down the raging Stabile, ostensibly to look over his fine farm; but we guess Mac took in a little quiet fish and hunt, as we know his weakness for that sport and that he has a fine appetite for grayling and funtion. How is it, Mac?

Our citizens will be pleased to know that Masters' Troubadours are billed to appear here again to-morrow (Friday) evening. As the Graylingites appreciate a first-class entertainment, they undoubtedly will be greeted with a full house.

The public will please take notice—men in particular—that Dr. Wagner has taken possession of the place where Egan lived, and all are warned not to molest the premises. The Dr. will move up there in a short time.

The funeral of little Minnie, 7-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Mickelson of this city, occurred at the hall on Tuesday afternoon last, and was largely attended by sympathizing friends of the bereaved family and mourning school mates of the departed one. Services were conducted by Rev. Lillies, assisted by Rev. Edgcombe. Eight young misses robed in white acted as pall-bearers, and little schoolmates following after the remains of their once loved playmate made a touching and affecting scene.

Coming down from the north the other day I had a pleasant chat with Judge Tuttle regarding Grayling, the county seat of Crawford. The train on the Mackinaw division stop at Grayling for meals, and Judge Tuttle says they have a fine eating house. The people of Grayling are enterprising and law-abiding, the Judge remarking particularly as to the culture and respectability of the people as a body. A handsome Union school building is being erected, one or two new churches are going up, and the town is increasing in population. It is high and dry, with fine scenery and healthful. It will, the Judge believes, become a favorite resort during the summer months, as the air has a beneficial effect in cases of asthma and hay fever. The An Sable affords good fishing in season and there are other attractions. —Saginaw Courier.

BIRTHS.

On Friday, May 25, 1883, to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kilborn, a daughter.

CARD.

To the many friends who so kindly tendered and rendered services during the sickness, death and burial of our beloved little daughter, we extend our deep heartfelt thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Mickelson.

A CARD.

To the many kind friends who assisted me so greatly during my late severe afflictions I extend my sincere and heartfelt thanks.

CHAS. H. TURNER.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From this city, on Thursday, May 24, one large spotted ox. A liberal reward will be paid for his return or for information which will lead to his recovery.

Wm. Hays.

AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

While Sheriff Hunt was conveying Sanford Getty to the State prison at Jackson a short time ago, Sir Sanford, from past experience conceived it would be vastly fine to be a free man again and buy (?) cattle at the hour of midnight for one-eighth their real value, and so concluded he would make a bold leap for freedom. Accordingly, on arrival of the train at River Junction, Jackson county, Sir Sanford solicited permission to visit the water-closet. The sheriff, being an obliging person, granted his request, but he thought it would be wise to accompany him and did so, thereby probably frustrating Mr. Getty's plan, and they returned and resumed their seats.

The train started, and Sir Sanford was not far in the distance. Sir Sanford evidently again conceived "nothing ventured, nothing gained," and he accordingly made another request of the sheriff to let him get a drink of water. Permission was granted, and the train being under pretty good headway, the sheriff did not follow after, thinking his prisoner would not be so foolish as to run the risk of breaking his neck by leaping from a fast moving train. But the sheriff reckoned without his host. Sir Sanford no more than got to the water-tank when he rushed out the door and made a leap. Sheriff Hunt immediately jumped up from his seat and gave the bell-rope several violent pulls; the train in obedience to the signal came to a stop, and the sheriff alighted and proceeded to "follow after"—the escaping convict. As the sheriff alighted Sir Sanford had gained the top of a big hill and was climbing a fence. Mr. Hunt pulled his revolver and fired, ostensibly for the purpose of notifying Sir Sanford that he was following after, as the prisoner was too far in advance of the sheriff for a leaden messenger to overtake him. But, he is known to all who are interested, John is a good runner, and more than that, long-winded. After he succeeded in reaching the top of the hill and climbing the fence he rapidly gained on the flying Sir Sanford. In a short time he was within shooting distance, and he sent another ball toward the prisoner, who evidently did hear the "whistle" thereof and concluded he wanted no more "quite so near," as he came to a sudden halt and threw up his arms, in token of unconditional surrender. The sheriff coolly proceeded to put a pair of gold-tipped "cold" bracelets around his wrists, and they marched him back to the station. The next train took them to their destination without any more "episodes." The sheriff is back looking serene and happy, but whether Sir Sanford is looking the same is more than we know.

SCHOOL MEETING.

At the special school meeting held at the school house Saturday evening sixteen voters were present (at the close). The vote to organize as a graded school district was without a dissenting vote.

The following board of trustees was elected:

One year—Main J. Coombs.

Two years—Jas. K. Bates, Perry Munwarren.

Three years—J. M. Finn, Wm. A. Masters.

Were you at the school meeting last Saturday evening? Do you know what was done there? Are you satisfied with the action taken? If not, why not? When can you blame? The fact, say yourself, but inclination will say, my neighbor who attended.

These questions are very pertinent, when we reflect upon the apparent lack of interest in educational matters, which an attendance of eight—which number was swelled to sixteen by the timely effort of one who was and is interested in this matter deeply enough to go out and do missionary work among his neighbors—would seem to indicate. Think of it, gentlemen, you who have sons and daughters to educate! What business is more important than this? Certainly none, and yet you attend to no other business so poorly.

You care for your homes, you care for your dollars, you care for your logs, your choppers and sawyers; you care for your office, your shop and your tools, but little we think do you care for the schools. Because you don't come to their aid with your votes.

Did we say you don't care? We know better—you do care. But the trouble is you are not practical in this matter. We know there is not a parent in Grayling who does not want to see his children enjoying the advantages of a good school. But what are you doing to realize your desire? In many cases nothing, absolutely nothing; just trusting in that nameless nonentity the public. What is the public, anyhow? Just what you and every man and woman help to make it. How will the public do business? Just as you, and you, and you do business. Now, suppose all were alike in neglecting this matter, what would be done? Why? It would all amount to the infinite minimum expressed by 0.

We owe our new school building to the energy and perseverance of a "faithful few," and now that it is becoming a thing of beauty, let us prepare to make it a joy forever to every inhabitant of Grayling as well as to their children and the generations following, by establishing and maintaining a first class school. We have begun well, what shall hinder our progress? May no internal broil distract, no panic cripple, no fire devastate! But may the good God smile benedictly upon the great work until the plains shall yield bread to the educated farmer, the woods echo the song of the contented laborer, and ignorance, the daim of vice, pauperism and crime, shall lie away and peace and plenty rule the day.

The AVALANCHE returns thanks to Secretary of State Harry A. Connant for copy of the "Red Book"—Michigan Manual for 1883. The work is the best reference on State affairs to be found. We copy biographical sketches of Senator Gullifer and Representative Palmer:

Freeman O. Gullifer, senator from the Twenty-Ninth District, consisting of Alpena, Alcona, Cheboygan, Crawford, Gladwin, Isosco, Montmorency, Osceola, Ogemaw, Osceola, Presque Isle and Roscon County, was born in Oldtown, Penobscot county, Maine, April 7, 1847. He received common school education, enlisted in the 20th Maine Infantry Aug. 18, 1864; served until close of war. In 1867 Mr. Gullifer came to Michigan, and engaged as scaler for Messrs. Moore, Smith & Co. of Bay City. The next year he embarked in the lumber business with his father and brother, has since followed the business combined with dealing in general merchandise. Has held the office of supervisor, superintendent of schools, etc. Has always been an active Republican, and as such was elected in a doubtful district over Hon. Seth L. Carpenter of Alpena, by a majority of 1,002.

Oscar Palmer, Representative from the district composed of Crawford, Osceola, Ogemaw, Isosco, Alcona and Isosco counties, was born at Westfield, Chautauque Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, '41. He removed with his parents to Hudson, Mich., in 1848, where he received a fair academic education, and engaged in the study of medicine and surgery, graduating at the Georgetown Medical College, D. C. He entered the military service as private in Co. C, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, in June, 1861, but was transferred to the 2d regiment in September following, as hospital steward, and soon after, as acting assistant surgeon, and for nearly two years was on duty in the hospital at Washington. In the spring of 1864, by the request of his regiment, he returned to the field, duly commissioned as assistant surgeon, and served through that memorable campaign until Oct. 6, when he returned to civil life, and located at Jonesville for the practice of his profession, which he continued for five years. The year following he was engaged in developing the sandstone quarries at Stony Point, and for five years after was cashier and book-keeper of the Jonesville wooden mills, and engaged in agriculture and real estate transactions. In 1874 he bought an interest in the Jonesville Independent, of which he was editor until July, 1882, when he removed to his present home in Grayling, Crawford county, where he is publishing the Crawford AVALANCHE, and is engaged in manufacturing and farming. He was elected a Representative to the present Legislature on the Republican ticket, receiving 2,341 votes to 1,295 for Geo. W. Luce, democrat.

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Two houses and nine lots on Cedar street; two houses and three lots on Peninsular avenue; two houses and five lots, and two store lots on Michigan avenue, for sale.

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PROBATE NOTICE.—State of Michigan—County of Crawford.—

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Crawford, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling on Saturday the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Present, Adolbert Taylor, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of John Contello, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Richard Contello, praying that the residue of said estate may be assigned to him.

The court is hereby ordered, that the residue of the said estate be assigned to said petitioner, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, to be held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, on the sixth day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and if it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Crawford, four successive weeks, prior to said day of June, next.

He has the following witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon, and collection of, said land, viz:

John D. Bailey of Grayling p. o., Park Porters of Grayling p. o., John J. Coombs of Grayling p. o., B. F. Sherman of Fredericville p. o., CHARLES DOUBILITY, Register.

PROBATE NOTICE.—State of Michigan—County of Crawford.—

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling on the tenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Present, Adolbert Taylor, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Jeremiah Joseph Foster, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Daniel F. Foster, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, be admitted to probate.

The court is hereby ordered, that Saturday, the 5th day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of June, next.

At the City of Grayling, Mich., this 29th day of May, 1883.

ADOLBERT TAYLOR, Judge of Probate.

N. OLESON'S
BILLIARD AND POOL
PARLORS.

THE MONARCH
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The choicest Wines, Liquors, and the best 5 and 10-cent Cigars constantly on hand.

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CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,
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WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF
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And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work, by employing none but the BEST of WORKMEN, using nothing but First-Class Improved Machinery and the Very Best of Selected Timber, and by a Thorough Knowledge of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making
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Manufacturers have abolished the warranty, but agents may, on their own responsibility, give the following warranty with each wagon, if so agreed: "We hereby warrant the Fish Bros. Wagon No. — to be well made in every particular and to be of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said wagons, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence."

Knowing we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of the Racine Agent's list, to
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